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S. AMERICANS THREATEN TO QUIT SECURITY MEET

Demand Inclusion of Chapultepec Act in New Charter in Memorandum to Big Four

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 9.—Latin-American delegations have suggested they may leave the San Francisco Conference immediately unless the United Nations specifically recognize the Pan-American Act of Chapultepec in the new charter, Reuters reported from San Francisco today.

This suggestion was contained in the memorandum submitted late last night by the Mexican delegation to Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov and French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault.

Galo Plaza, Vice-Chairman of the Ecuadorian delegation and Ambassador in Washington, at yesterday's session of the Executive and Steering Committee said, "Working with the United States at Mexico we decided that the Chapultepec Act which provided for regional use of force by the American nations in case of aggression during the war should be recognized in the proposed United Nations charter. We have now heard that the Soviet Union wants to maintain the right to use force without the council's approval in applying treaties she has made against any enemy countries."

Plaza argued, "The Soviet wants the Chapultepec Act, however, to be subordinated to the council's power of veto. We agree to the Soviet proposal, but the inter-American system should also be left intact. No proposal to this effect has, however, been made by any of the Big Four.

"Latin-American delegations meeting on Tuesday decided to defend the inter-American system with or without the United States," Plaza continued, "but the United States delegation have now assured us they will fight for the inter-American system as outlined in the Chapultepec Act."

Meanwhile, Stettinius announced that the Steering Committee has unanimously agreed on the voting procedure at the conference. In conference voting, he said, each country participating will have just one vote in the plenary session, in the Basic Commission and in the Technical Committee. The questions of procedure will be decided upon by a majority vote of all present and voting and questions of substance will be decided by a two-thirds vote. The voting amendment will tend to avoid irritation and expedite the conference work.

No plenary sessions were scheduled today but special committees of the Security Council are continuing their proceedings to devise the new international organization from that planned at the Dumberton Oaks Conference. Chairmen of the four major commissions have instructed the technical committee to meet more frequently in an effort to complete the new world charter with as much speed as possible. The delegates, stirred by the surrender of Germany, concentrated today on their plans to make war-like aggressions impossible.

Debating Trusteeship Issue
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 9.—Two most critical issues face the United Nations Conference today—the trusteeship and the Pan-American security system, John M. Hightower AP correspondent reported from San Francisco today.

The United States is seeking an agreement on the control of the lands seized in both world wars which will allow the army and navy to set up bases at any point in the world considered vital to United States security, he said. The question involved—labeled as one of trusteeship of territory seized from the enemy, mandated after the First World War or incapable of self-government—is still a point of controversy between the big five Powers. It is one of the two most critical questions facing the United Nations conference upon the departure today of Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov.

The other issue, Hightower said, is how to dovetail the Pan-American security system, recently worked out at Mexico City into the Security Council of the proposed world organization.

The American delegation is sharply divided on this question at the moment. Some members favor giving the Pan-American setup no special treatment, but strong opinion appears to be developing for a proposal that the council be given supreme authority over the Pan-American system, but to be instructed to delegate to it the power to enforce peace in strictly regional disputes in this hemisphere. President Truman may have to make the final decision.

Search Is Continued For Fuehrer's Remains By Soviet Engineers

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 9.—Continued efforts are being made by Soviet army engineers to search out the remains of Fuehrer Hitler at the underground fortress of his official residence. A suitcase containing documents was discovered in the room used by Goebbels among which was a plan regarding the removal of Fuehrer Hitler and his guards from the official residence. A map of Europe used by the Fuehrer also was found at the same time.

MOLOTOV LEAVES 'FRISCO FOR MOSCOW WITH SUITE

Says Europe Now Liberated With End of War; French Delegates Also Depart

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 9.—Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar and Soviet representative to the San Francisco Conference, departed today en route to Moscow after a two weeks' stay which was marked by several stormy sessions over Poland, the White Russian, Ukraine and Argentine issues, according to a San Francisco report. Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Ambassador to Washington, takes over the chairmanship of the Soviet delegation.

Mr. Molotov's departure removes from the immediate conference scene efforts to solve the unsettled Anglo-American-Soviet dispute over Poland with the United States and British Ambassadors to Moscow, W. Averell Harriman and Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, who also were scheduled today to depart for their posts.

It is expected that the two Ambassadors, and Mr. Molotov will try to renew in Moscow their efforts to have Poland's Warsaw Government reorganized and generally settle the Polish ruckus.

Members of the White Russian and Ukraine delegations, who were invited to attend the conference after it had begun, were among the party which accompanied Mr. Molotov to the airfield. All other members of the Russian delegation remain here. The only persons who accompanied Mr. Molotov on the plane were his interpreter V. N. Pavlov, his secretarial staff and his bodyguards.

On the eve of his departure, the Soviet Commissar described the Allied victory over Germany as an "event of tremendous historic importance" in a radio broadcast.

Says Europe Liberated

"On this day," he declared, "all our thoughts go to those who by their heroism with their arms have insured victory over our foes, over the mortal enemy of the United Nations. The Soviet people have been exerting all their efforts to expel the invaders from their country. Side by side with our democratic Allies, we have brought the way of liberation in Europe to a victorious conclusion. We must consolidate our victory for the sake of the freedom of nations and for the welfare, cultural development and progress of mankind."

It was also announced that General Alphonse Juin, Chief of the French General Staff, and Rene Pleven, Minister of Finance and National Economy, who were members of the French delegation to the conference, left by plane today for Washington and Paris. They were recalled by the French Government because of defense and economical problems arising from the end of the European War.

Juin will organize the forces for the French military occupation of that part of the German Rhineland which has been assigned to France. He will also supervise the French Bureau of the occupation of Berlin and Vienna.

In Washington, Juin will confer with General George C. Marshall, Chief of the U.S. General Staff, and Admiral William Leahy, Chief of Staff to the President.

Pleven, before leaving San Francisco, said that France will need at least 1,000,000 German workers for at least four years for reconstruction works. Half of them, he added, should be miners so that France can meet her transport needs.

Argentines Due Friday
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 9.—The conference delegations now numbering 48 nations await with interest the arrival of the 49th delegation from Argentina, according to a San Francisco report. The Argentine representatives are expected to arrive on Friday headed by their Foreign Minister.

EQUALITY OF NATIONS EMPHASIZED BY POPE

Says Peace in Europe Must Be Established on a Foundation of Justice

Domei

LISBON, May 9.—Pope Pius XII in an eight-minute broadcast marking the end of the European War, said today that the continent was now faced "with gigantic problems and difficulties" and called on God to enlighten the leaders in bringing about a peace founded on the equality of all nations weak and strong, according to a dispatch from the Vatican City.

Speaking from his private study in the Vatican, the Pope said, "At last this war is over. With our thanks goes a prayer for the end of war in the Far East also. The war has piled up chaos and human ruins. The world must now rebuild.

"The war has aroused everywhere discord, suspicion and hatred," he said. "If therefore the world wishes to regain peace it is necessary that falsehood and rancour should vanish and, in their stead, sovereign truth and charity should reign."

Expressing thankfulness at the termination of the war in Europe, the Pope declared his conviction that "If we want to build a lasting and a safe peace, it must be built on justice, comprehension and confidence."

He said the speedy return home of war prisoners and interned civilians should be the "first element" in European reconstruction.

He continued, "Let us kneel before the tombs wherein lie the remains of innumerable human beings who fell in battle—who fell victims to inhuman massacres or to hunger and want. The fallen seem to be pointing its finger at the survivors of this inhuman conflict—beckoning to them saying, 'let the architects build a new and better Europe from our bones and the earth upon which we were scattered like seeds of corn.' Let a new world arise based on faith and respect for human beings and common rights for all peoples and all states whether big or small whether weak or strong.

"Now the moment has come to rebuild the world. It is certainly difficult to repair the immediate and disastrous consequences of war, namely, decay of public order, misery, hunger, brutalizing customs and usage and lack of discipline among youths.

"With the lurking threat of death driven from the earth, seas and skies and henceforth assured by the laying down of arms, the life of man and that which remains to them of private and common possession can be rededicated. Men can now set free their minds and spirits to the building of peace.

"In considering Europe alone, we find ourselves face to face with gigantic problems and difficulties which must be overcome if we wish to plan a way to true peace—the only peace that can be lasting. This indeed cannot flower and prosper except in an atmosphere of security and of perfect fidelity allied with reciprocal trust, mutual understanding and benevolence.

"War has everywhere aroused discord, suspicion and hatred. If, therefore, the world wishes to regain peace, falsehoods and rancour must vanish and in their stead truth and charity must reign.

"Above all, however, in our daily prayers we should constantly beseech God to fulfill his promise made by the mouth of the prophet Ezekiel, 'And I will give them one heart and I will put new spirit within you and I will take the stony heart out of their flesh and will give them a heart of flesh that they may walk in my statutes and keep mine ordinances and do them; and they shall be my people and I will be their God.'

"May the Lord deign to create this new spirit in people and particularly in the hearts of those in whom he has entrusted the responsibility of establishing future peace. Then and then only will the reborn world avoid the return of the tremendous scourge of war and there will reign a true, stable and universal brotherhood."

King Returning to Brussels

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 9.—The newspaper La Derniere disclosed today that King Leopold will return to Brussels on Saturday according to official quarters, said a Brussels report.

Utter Destruction in Battle-Torn Berlin Beggars Description, Says Reuter Scribe

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 9.—"I have been in Stalingrad. I have lived through the entire London blitz. I have seen a dozen badly damaged big Russian towns, but the scene of utter destruction, desolation and death which reached the eye in Berlin is something that almost beggars description, says Harold King, head of Reuter's Paris office, who gives a vivid picture of Berlin today.

Continuing, he said: "Every house within miles of the center of the city seems to have had its bombs. Dozens of well-known thoroughfares, including the Unter den Linden, from one end to the other are wrecked beyond repair. Among the hundreds of landmarks that have disappeared or have been irreparably damaged are the former Kaiser's Palace, the Opera House, and the British, American, French and Japanese embassies. The Air Ministry, the Propaganda Ministry and the Bristol and Adelon hotels have shared the same fate.

"What's left of Fuehrer Hitler's Chancellory is like some tomb of the dead. No one can tell what lies beneath the rubble.

"The Alexander Square where the Gestapo headquarters once stood is now a complete wasteland covered with broken bricks and fallen walls. Nothing but wreckage is visible in the areas within two to five miles of Brandenburg. The destruction is so complete that only one out of a hundred houses can shelter Berliners from rain.

"Some 2,000,000 Berliners are reported to be still remaining in the city, but most of them are living in the suburbs. It is pathetic to see some Germans thin and exhausted standing in a line to get water.

"A group of people who had set out in the morning to sightsee were of one mind in thinking that the restoration of the heart of Berlin would be impossible for a long time. Fires are still burning here and there and detonations of exploding ground mines and dynamite are heard every two or three minutes.

"The Red flag is waving from the roof of the Reichstag but within it is deserted. The Tiergarten opposite is like a wasteland. The civilians and the Red Army are trying to clear some of the main streets but it is just like attempting to clean up the sand around the Pyramids in Egypt. The headquarters of the Red Army has posted oversized maps in the big squares and at street intersections. And indeed without these maps in the desert of scorched earth nobody would be able to find their way about the devastated city."

Reconstructing Berlin

The reconstruction of war-torn Berlin has already been started, German physicians cooperating with the Red Army in preventing epidemics, and the food supply in the city is gradually improving, reported the Red Star in giving an account of Berlin after the German surrender, according to a Zurich special dispatch dated May 8 to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The commander of the Soviet forces stationed in Berlin has appointed a military administrator in each district in the city and the latter is a coordination organ of the chief of the district, the Red Star reported.

Several thousands of German workers and citizens were asked to assemble at the Soviet commander's official residence where they were detailed to various tasks immediately. Their works consisted of burying dead bodies and repairing of gas, electric and war supply facilities. All these reconstruction works are pushed on under the guidance of the members of the Soviet Construction Corps.

At various places in Berlin, plundering is rampant. The people ransacked the warehouse at Alexander Square and carried away on carts foodstuffs and various other things which were found there.

STALIN AVERS VICTORY WON BY THE RED ARMY

Premier Makes no Reference To Pacific War in 5½ Minute Speech

Domei

MOSCOW, May 9.—Marshal Stalin in a personal broadcast to the Soviet people tonight said Germany's final act of surrender in Berlin "is not only a piece of paper, but a true capitulation of Germany."

"We can say with full foundation that this is the day of complete victory," he declared over the Moscow radio. "Comrades," he said, "the great patriotic war has ended in the complete victory of our great Red Army, which defended the independence of our motherland. Glory to our great people, eternal glory to the heroes who gave their lives for the freedom and independence of our motherland."

Stalin's speech, lasting five and a half minutes, made no reference to Japan or to the conflict engaging the United States and Great Britain in the Pacific.

Marshal Stalin announced, "Germany is completely smashed" and stressed, "The Soviet Union is rejoicing in victory, although it does not intend either to exterminate or destroy Germany.' He added, "Henceforth the great banner of people's freedom and peace among peoples will fly over Europe."

To Use Reich Captives

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 9.—British Minister of Public Works Duncan Sandys stated in the House of Commons today that in order to assist the housing program the Government has decided to use German prisoners of war in considerable numbers, according to a London dispatch. He said that they would be employed in the first place for roadmking, sewer construction, site preparation and other civil engineering work. If necessary they would be used also in clearing bombed sites.

U.S. Service Act Extended

Domei

LISBON, May 9.—President Truman today signed the legislation extending the Selective Service Act as a "compelling necessity in the continuance of military operations against Japan," according to a Washington dispatch. The bill extends the military draft year from May 15 to until the war has ended on all fronts.

BRITISH ASSAIL REPORT BY MOSCOW ON 16 POLES

Law Reveals Ambassador Ordered to Get Confirmation of Arrests

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 9.—Richard Law, British Minister of State, told the House of Commons today that the British Government did not agree with the Soviet version that the 16 Polish leaders under arrest by the Soviets were all saboteurs, according to a London dispatch.

A Soviet broadcast has accused the Polish group, led by General Leopold Okulicki, of sabotage behind the lines of the Red Army. Questioned whether the "introduction of the name of this officer appears to constitute quite a different element," Law replied: "I have seen the report of the Tass agency and I can only see that the information at the disposal of the Government certainly does not conform with what is contained in this report."

Law said that the British Ambassador in Moscow had been ordered to ask the Soviet Government "for confirmation of the report that Wincenty Witos, former Polish Prime Minister, is now at liberty "and for confirmation of reports of the arrests of other Polish leaders." Witos disappeared a few days after the Polish government in London reported that the first group of Poles dropped from sight after answering the call of the Russian secret police, ostensibly to arrange their transportation to London.

Asked whether the British Government had any "sound reasons" for believing that the 16 Polish leaders were still alive. Law said he regretted that "we have no further information than that with which the House is already familiar."

The British Minister was referring to a British statement that discussions with Moscow on the creation of a broader Polish Government in line with the Yalta agreement had broken down as a result of the arrest of the Poles, some of whom, Moscow said, would be tried on charges of sabotage.

British Criticize Soviets
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 9.—Richard Law, Minister of State, told the House of Commons today that Britain has made representations to the Soviet Union over the "robbery of personal possessions" of British prisoners of war liberated by the Red Army and he further protested that the British officers were not granted "adequate facilities" to visit forward areas and hospitals, according to a London dispatch.

The dispute over prisoners was brought into the open by Moscow protests against the treatment of Soviet prisoners freed by the British. The British Government contended some were in German military uniforms.

REICH SURRENDER TERMS ARE RATIFIED IN BERLIN

Soviet and Allied Military Chiefs Watch Signing by Keitel and Others

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 9.—The German surrender terms were ratified in Berlin today, according to a London dispatch. The document was signed in a grey house at the corner of Wiesenerstrasse and Rheinsteinstrasse by three top-ranking officers of Germany's land, sea and air forces.

Soviet and Allied military chiefs watched as the papers were signed by Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel as commander of the German army; Admiral Hans Deorg von Friedeburg, Navy Commander, and Colonel General Paul Stumpoff, Commander-in-Chief of the Luftwaffe.

Marshal Gregory Zhukov, Commander of the 1st White Russian Army, presided over the ceremony for the Soviet Union. The Allied Supreme Command was represented by a delegation headed by Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, deputy to General Dwight Eisenhower. It included General Carl Spaatz, Commander of the U.S. Strategic Air Forces in Europe, and Admiral Harold Burrough, Commander of the Allied Naval Forces in Europe. The French delegation was headed by General Lattre de Tassigny, Commander of the French 1st Army.

At 12:45 p.m. the act was signed. One copy of it was handed to Field Marshal Keitel.

Written in 3 Languages
Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 9.—The formal German surrender act was written in English, Russian and German and both the English and Russian texts will be regarded as officially authentic, according to a Moscow report.

It said that after reading the report of the capitulation act and Marshal Josef Stalin's order of the day proclaiming Victory Day, the Moscow radio played the Soviet National Anthem followed by "God Save the King," "Star Spangled Banner" and "Marseillaise."

Hostilities Ended
Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, May 9.—While it was announced that the Red Army had entered the Czechoslovak capital of Prague today hostilities in Europe was officially ended at 12:01 (battlefront time).

At about the same time the Germans surrendered the three French Atlantic ports and U-boat bases of Lorient, St. Nazaire and La Rochelle. A French communique said they had been occupied. The only remaining unsurrendered German troops on French soil were some 12,000 at Dunkerque, the channel port through which the British expeditionary force staged a hasty retreat in 1940.

Russians Enter Prague

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 9.—Red Army troops fighting against German diehards after the official end of the war captured Prague today and the Prague radio has announced that the Red Army has entered the city this morning.

Marshal Stalin in his order of the day tonight announced that Prague had been liberated. The order addressed to Marshal Konev said, "Troops of the 1st Ukrainian front as a result of swift maneuvers carried out by night by tank formations and infantry broke enemy resistance and today at 4 a.m. liberated Prague the capital of Czechoslovakia allied to us."

However, the Prague radio which early today said Prague and the surrounding country has been cleared of German occupants later broadcast an appeal for aid against the German planes which the radio said had bombed Prague and nearby points—cities of Melnik and Kralupy.

Link-Up Announced

Domei

ZURICH, May 9.—The Reuter's correspondent with the American 3rd Army reported today that troops of the 65th division linked up with the Red Army southeast of Linz yesterday afternoon.

All German Forces Surrender
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 9.—All the German forces in Norway have surrendered unconditionally, according to a London dispatch.

By midnight on Friday, they have to clear out from the most important towns in the country. In the Oslo district, the Germans must stay in their barracks from this evening onward. These are among the terms imposed by the Allied military delegation sent by General Eisenhower to receive the signed surrender of the German Commander-in-Chief General Fritz Boehme. The BBC broadcast in General Eisenhower's name has warned German troops that they will be held responsible individually and collectively if any Norwegian people or their property has been harmed.

A contingent of Norwegian and British airborne troops is expected to land in Norway this evening. Tonight Norwegian forces were crossed from Sweden.

His Imperial Majesty Presents High Order To Ambassador Tsai

His Majesty the Emperor graciously presented the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with the Grand Cordon to Tsai Pei, Chinese Ambassador to Japan, on Wednesday in recognition of his notable contribution to the enhancement of the friendly relations between the two countries.

JAPANESE ON TARAKAN CONTINUE SHOCK ATTACKS

Half of Enemy Force on Island Killed Or Wounded in Relentless Thrusts

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

BORNEO BASE, May 10.—Conducting shock attacks against the materially superior enemy forces on Tarakan Island, who have moved into a mass offensive, the Japanese have been inflicting heavy blows, bleeding the enemy white.

Relying on quantitative superiority, the enemy attempted to penetrate the center of the Japanese position, and as a result the fighting line is now about to extend from the south of the airdrome on the western coast to the reservoir and over the oilfields. Despite the intensified enemy fire against the Japanese positions in the vicinity of the airfield and the reservoir, the Japanese are relentlessly carrying out closing-in attacks. On the night of May 1, First-Class Warrant Officer Hattori and others blasted over 20 enemy soldiers armed with light machineguns while Corporal Murai and others destroyed two bivouacs and killed some 30 enemy soldiers.

Charging into the enemy position on the night of May 6, Superior Warrant Officer Kitao and others killed and wounded 75 enemy soldiers, and blasted one bivouac, one truck and two machineguns. Thus, up to the present, 1,500 enemy soldiers who constituted half of the enemy force have been killed or wounded by the Japanese.

In fear of Japanese activities, the enemy is wont to take back his tanks at night to the rear and drag native inhabitants to the front, frantically speeding up the construction of his positions. However, crack Units of the Japanese Special Attack Corps, awaiting their chance to strike at the enemy, have been sallying forth one after another, ever intent on bleeding the enemy white.

Manchou Envoy Returns

By Arrangement With the Asahi

MANCHOULI, May 8.—Tsunaichi Ebara, Counselor of the Manchoukuo Legation in Berlin, and his party of eight arrived here today. They had been rescued by Soviet troops in the suburbs of Berlin and are on their way home.

Tani Reaches Peking

Domei

PEKING, May 10.—Japanese Ambassador to China Masayuki Tani arrived here at 6:30 p.m. yesterday on his way to Japan to confer with the home Government.

Petrov Presents Credentials

Domei

LISBON, May 9.—A.A. Petrov, newly appointed Soviet Ambassador to Chungking, yesterday presented his credentials to Chiang Kai-shek, according to a Chungking dispatch.

NEW ALL-OUT DRIVE MADE BY INVADERS ON OKINAWA

Another U.S. Battleship Is Sunk As Japanese Fliers Renew Ramming Attacks

By Courtesy of the Press Section

Bitter fighting continues in the southern sector of the main Okinawa island despite the fact that the heavy offensive of the U.S. invasion troops was completely frustrated by the Japanese at 2 a.m. on Tuesday after an all-day battle on the line extending from the southern areas of Maeda and Chuma to the western sector of Awacha, three kilometers north of Shuri.

Following their latest failure, the enemy obtained reinforcements from the rear and established positions near the Japanese lines. On Wednesday morning, they again opened up a stubborn offensive along the entire length of the firing line and violent fighting ensued, particularly in the western coastal area of the island. Firmly holding their positions, the Japanese Forces are now counterattacking the invaders in bleeding operations.

On the first firing line on the southern front, the strength of the U.S. forces now consists of three divisions, namely, the 1st Marine 7th and 77th divisions which have replaced the 27th and 96th divisions that had withdrawn to the rear.

As the weather improved, the Japanese Army and Navy Special Attack Corps renewed their devastating attacks against the U.S. task forces and other surface units around the main Okinawa island.

At dusk on Wednesday, a Special Attack Air Unit roared forth from its base for an attack against the enemy forces in the waters off Nakagusuku Bay and instantaneously sank one battleship. The time was 7:20 p.m.

At 8 p.m. the same day, the roar of AA gunfire was heard as the Special Attack Corps dashed into the surface units off Minatogawa on the east coast of the main Okinawa island.

One big pillar of flame was seen from the island in the waters off Naha on the western side of the island at 8:45 the same day.

Sinks 6 Enemy Warships

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, May 9.—Six enemy warships including one aircraft carrier and two large warships of unidentified category were sunk by a Japanese submarine under the command of Lieutenant Commander Zenji Orita in the Okinawa area on May 1.

On that day, the submarine encountered a group of powerful enemy warships. It immediately carried out an attack and sank two warships of unidentified category. The morale of the members of the submarine was greatly enhanced as the result of this success.

The submarine on the following day discovered two enemy destroyers and one transport and sank them by its sure-hit attack.

Continuing its operations the submarine spotted one enemy aircraft carrier and sank it.

In recognition of this brilliant war achievement, the Fleet Commander issued the following citation to Lieutenant Commander Orita and his men:

"The X X submarine scored a brilliant war achievement by sinking six enemy warcraft in succession. Its action in battle deserves the admiration of the entire fleet."

Lieutenant Commander Orita and his men fully manifested the spirit of the submarine crews of the Imperial Navy by their fierce fighting spirit with which they searched for the enemy warships and sank them.

More Warships Hit

Domei

SOUTHWESTERN ISLANDS BASE, May 9.—At dawn of May 9, Japanese Air Units attacked the enemy positions and air bases on the main Okinawa island, as well as the enemy fleet off the island, blasting and setting afire several places in the North and Central airfields.

Also, in the waters west of the main island, they sank one cruiser and heavily damaged several

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Nippon Units Pierce American Positions In Davao War Zone

Domei

LISBON, May 9.—The Japanese Forces in the Davao area, Mindanao Island, opened a sudden counteroffensive today, according to an AP dispatch from Manila. The Japanese penetrated various American positions in the vicinity of Davao and trapped one American tank battalion.

40,000,000 CASUALTIES SUFFERED IN EUROPE WAR

U.S. Gives Losses of Both Sides In Nearly 6 Years of Unparalleled Hostilities

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 9.—About 40,000,000 casualties were suffered by the opposing forces in Europe during the five years eight months and seven days of unparalleled warfare, according to a Washington report.

American Casualties Given

Domei

LISBON, May 9.—Regarding the casualties suffered by the American army and navy forces in the operations against Germany, the War and Navy Departments made the following statement yesterday, according to a Washington dispatch:

The casualties totaled 747,164, including 148,355 killed, and were sustained by the army forces from the outset of the hostilities against Germany up to April 1 and by the navy forces up to April 26.

In detail, the army casualties totaled 732,270, including 139,498 killed, 467,408 wounded, 72,373 missing and 52,990 captured. The above-mentioned figures include the casualties sustained on the European Continent, in the Mediterranean area including North Africa, in the Middle East and in the Caribbean Sea area.

The casualties sustained by the navy totaled 14,347 of which 8,345 were killed, 5,301 wounded, 672 missing and 29 taken prisoner. The Marine units which operated in the Atlantic area, in the Mediterranean and in the waters around Europe, sustained 39 casualties including 34 killed, one wounded, one missing and three captured.

As to Coast Guards, 508 were killed, but as to others, nothing definite is known.

The number of prisoners as revealed does not include those who have been set free by the expeditionary forces, it was further announced by the War Department.

Military Strength Bared

Domei

LISBON, May 8.—The entire military strength used by the Axis and anti-Axis forces in the European war that has just ended after five years and eight months was estimated at 27,000,000 men by the U.S. War Department today, according to a Washington report. Furthermore, it was also calculated that at the time when the anti-Axis strength reached its peak, the number was 18,000,000, while the German strength was estimated at 11,000,000.

Details of the estimated military strength of the opposing forces were:

Anti-Axis Forces: United States, 4,000,000; the Soviet Union, 10,000,000; Britain, 1,000,000 (including air forces in Europe); and France, 1,000,000 (500,000 of which were in France).

Axis: Germany, 8,000,000 (in summer, 1944); Rumania, 200,000; Bulgaria, 400,000; Finland, 200,000; Czechoslovakia, 40,000; miscellaneous forces mainly composed of Polish and Soviets), 1,000,000; and Italy, 1,300,000 (up to 1943).

To Withdraw Forces

Domei

LISBON, May 8.—The U.S. War Department is reported to have announced that an average of 50,000 men monthly will be transported to the United States from Europe on 800 transport planes in order to withdraw American troops from Europe following the end of the war, says a Washington dispatch.

It will take at least one year to withdraw all the American forces from Europe. About half of the men withdrawn from Europe are to granted leave in the United States. On the other hand, the New York Times says that a part of the United States air force has been withdrawn from Europe already and that a few of the American air bases have been handed back to Britain.

Damage to Britain

Domei

LISBON, May 9.—Sir John Anderson, British Chancellor of the Exchequer today in the House of Commons disclosed that the German forces have dealt damage of more than £100,000,000 to British property by bombing and that when a reparation commission is organized the loss indemnification will be taken up by it according to a London dispatch.

Britain Easing Restrictions

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 9.—Herbert S. Morrison, British Home Secretary, stated in the Lower House today that with the termination of the war in Europe the restrictions on peace preservation regulations would be lifted in part, according to a London dispatch. However, emergency laws, he continued, were still in effect and if the war between Japan necessitated it, the regulations would be revoked.

Swiss Legation Told To Hand Over Assets Of Germany in U.S.

Domei

LISBON, May 9.—The United States is taking over the German Embassy in Washington and consulates elsewhere in the country, according to a Washington dispatch. Joseph C. Grew, Acting Secretary of State, making this announcement today, said that the Swiss Legation which has been in charge of German interests in the United States since December, 1941, has been requested to turn over to the State Department all German premises, archives and property now under its protection.

TAKE GOERING, KESSELRING

Both German Leaders Are Captured By American 7th Army

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 9.—Two important leaders in the German High Command—Grand Marshal Hermann Goering and Field Marshal Albert Kesselring—have been captured by the American 7th Army, according to an urgent Paris dispatch.

Kesselring was the last German Commander-in-Chief on the Western front. He was shifted from Italy to succeed Field Marshal Gert von Rundstedt.

Goering Reveals Death Sentence

Domei

ZURICH, May 9.—At the time Goering was captured, he told officers of the American 7th Army that on April 24, he proposed to Fuehrer Hitler through telephone that he would like to assume Fuehrership. At this, he incurred the great displeasure of the Fuehrer, who gave Goering the death sentence. Continuing, Goering said that he was arrested immediately by soldiers of the Fuehrer's Guards, but was rescued by officers and men of the German Air Force under Goering's command. Goering was captured by the enemy together with his wife and children on a road east of Innsburg.

Quisling Nabbed in Oslo

Domei

LISBON, May 9.—Vidkun Quisling, the German-sponsored Prime Minister of Norway, was arrested in Oslo this morning, according to the Norwegian telegraph agency. Quisling together with a number of members of the Norwegian Quisling Cabinet presented themselves at the Oslo police station. All men including former Minister of Propaganda Fuglesand were immediatedly arrested, the report said.

Herriot Reaches Teheran

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, May 9.—Edouard Herriot, former President of the French Chamber of Deputies, and his wife arrived in Teheran from Moscow by plane today, according to a Teheran dispatch. They were received by the French Minister in Teheran and the legation staff members.

Lewis Wins Court Trial

Domei

LISBON, May 9.—The United States Supreme Court yesterday rendered a verdict on the case instituted sometime ago by John Lewis, president of the United Coal Miners Union, according to Washington report. Owners of bituminous coal mines, according to the judgment, have to pay wages also for the hours spent in moving from point to another in the shafts in accordance with the time-payment law. Lewis has long been struggling for the recognition of the owners' obligation in regard to the question.

3 Powers May Meet

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 9.—A Reuter's political correspondent disclosed today that preliminary steps are being taken to arrange an early Three Power Conference among Prime Minister Churchill, President Truman and Premier Stalin according to well informed political circles. However, no venue has yet been decided upon nor has the date been mentioned.

U-Boat Sinks U.S. Ship

Domei

LISBON, May 9.—A German submarine attack in the closing hours of the European war sank the 5,553-ton American collier Black Point off Point Judith, Rhode Island Saturday night, May 5, according to a Boston dispatch. Twelve crew members were reported missing, the report said.

U.S. Lifts Racing Ban

Domei

LISBON, May 9.—Fred M. Vinson, Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, today announced the immediate lifting of the midnight entertainment curfew and the ban on horse and dog racing, according to a Washington dispatch.

REICH DEFEAT CAUSED BY INTERNAL CONFLICT

Hitler Lost Iron Control Over Party, Army as War Situation Became Unfavorable

"Why has Germany been defeated? One of the greatest reasons was a gradual slackening of the so-called iron control and gripping power of Fuehrer Hitler over the National Socialist Party and the army as the war situation became unfavorable to the Reich," says a Stockholm dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi dated May 6. Internal conflict among leaders of the National Socialist Party also was mainly responsible for the defeat. The dispatch follows:

As to the conflicting elements, firstly, there was one rallying round Heinrich Himmler, Home Minister and concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the German Reserve Army, and Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels who wielded great influence in the High Command, stressing the urgency of resistance to the last. On the other hand, Air Minister Reich Marshal Hermann Goering and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop harbored an intention of compromising with America and Britain. Another conflicting idea was upheld by veteran commanders who attempted to preserve the German national army even independently from the National Socialist Party. Amid the turmoil of those conflicting factors, conservative capitalists either supported Himmler and his group or the other headed by Goering and Ribbentrop. In the midst of those opposing factors, Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz stood aloof commanding the Naval forces.

After the July 20 incident, Himmler's influence became far greater than any others, except Fuehrer Hitler. While holding the post of Reich Home Minister, he concurrently headed the German police, commanded the SS army and the Reserve army. Above all that, he had commanded the German forces fighting on the frontier since November of last year. Thus he was able to wield his special power in the High Command.

Goebbels' Influence Increased

Meanwhile, Goebbels' influence in the sphere of foreign diplomacy had greatly increased since last summer with the deterioration of Ribbentrop's power as Foreign Minister. Ribbentrop was accused of having steered the country along a wrong road, committing a diplomatic blunder when the German forces were reaping successful results on the front. Even before the July 20 incident, he became the object of criticism among Party leaders. Thus Himmler and Goebbels, two powerful leaders, supported Fuehrer Hitler, and with firm control over the members of the National Socialist Party, defended Berlin to the last.

Dr. Robert Ley, Organization Leader of the Party, who also supported Himmler, had already advanced southward on the mission of defending the fortress in the Alps, and Alfred Rosenberg, Minister for Osland (east territories) is reported to have disappeared before the last resistance was launched for the defense of the German capital.

As to Goering, his influence decreased greatly following the Air Ministry scandal in 1942. The scandal was brought to light by the suicide committed by Commander Udt who was blamed for the decrease of aircraft production by military officers under Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of the Reich High Command of the Wehrmacht. Since that event, Goering lost his influence in the Air force, and his voice in the matter of strategy was ignored. He is said to have lived in retirement buying stocks from Canada and New Zealand. Rumors are prevalent that he pocketed some $20,000,000 and fled abroad on plane accompanied by his wife and children before Germany's fate was sealed.

Ribbentrop also lost his power as Foreign Minister and meekly offered America and Britain a sort of compromise through Stockholm, Ankara, Madrid and Lisbon with the intention of making the Anglo-American countries a bulwark against the Soviet onslaught. Thus in strategic ideology, both Goering and Ribbentrop sympathized with Rudolf Hess, former Deputy Fuehrer, who fled to England. Meanwhile, Baron Franz von Papen, former Reich Ambassador to Turkey, offered surrender to the U.S forces in the Ruhr area, though the real reason which made him take such a measure of his own accord was in contact with the conserva-'s still unknown. Undoubtedly he tive elements which were afraid of the Soviets and attempted to earn the sympathy of the Anglo-Americans.

Deserves Greatest Honor

Field Marshal Gert von Rundstedt, Commander-in-Chief of the German Army in Western Europe, deserves the greatest honor among the Reich military commanders. He was a typical German commander, representing the German national army. He clashed with Fuehrer Hitler for the first time in December, 1941, firmly refusing to take command of the Rostov campaign which later proved a failure. He reconciled with Fuehrer Hitler, and in 1942, was appointed Commander of the French army and later Commander-in-Chief of the German Army on the Western Front. Immediately following the landing of the Anglo-American troops on the Normandy coast, he was succeeded by Field Marshal Gunther von Kluge.

Kluge, in spite of the fact that he actually participated in the scheme for offering peace to America and Britain, shifted the blame to Rundstedt. However, after cross-examination, Kluge was found guilty and sentenced to death. After the German forces withdrew from France and Belgium, Rundstedt was again ordered to command the army on the Western Front. The resignation of Rundstedt from the post of Commander-in-Chief of the German Army on the Western Front is said to have caused a rift in the relations between the National Socialist Party and the Army. Influential commanders who had till then supported the policy of augmenting the armed forces of the Party began to regard the same policy with a cool attitude. Finally the disagreeable relations between the military command and the Party exploded, giving rise to the July 20 incident.

Following the July 20 incident, the control of the Party over the army was strengthened and the national defense army was placed in a disadvantageous position. Those who opposed Fuehrer Hitler's strategy of "the Western Front first," stressing the danger on the Eastern Front were ousted. Among those who were discharged from office are Rundstedt, General Alexander von Falkenhausen and Colonel General Hugo Georg Lindemann, Commander in Denmark. Rundstedt who was an authority on the Eastern Front, favored the policy of compromising with America and Britain, and in 1943 and the following year, he is reported to have sent a messenger to Switzerland and Portugal to get in touch with the American and British military authorities.

Hitler Changed Strategy

With the commencement of the winter campaign on the Eastern Front last year, the Red Army surged toward the German frontier, and Fuehrer Hitler, in view of the urgent situation, had to change his former strategy, strengthening the forces on the Eastern Front. He was then determined to put up resistance on the Eastern Front even at the sacrifice of the Western Front. With the invigoration of hostilities on the Eastern Front, Rundstedt's experience was greatly utilized by Fuehrer Hitler in conducting operations there. However, soon after the American and British forces had crossed the Rhine, Rundstedt clashed with Himmler and retired from active service. He is reported to have lived in the suburbs of Berlin for some time, but on May 2, was arrested by the American forces at a place southwest of Munich.

Field Marshal Hugo Sperrle, Commander of the Reich Air Force General Ernst von Busch, Commander in Northwestern Germany, Marshal Lundwin Ewald von Kleist Commander of the Wehrmacht, and Field Marshal Baron von Weichs were all arrested not by the Soviets but by the American forces. All those veteran commanders attempted to the last to defend Germany.

Scribe Gives Account of Signing in Berlin Of Ratification of Germany's Surrender

Domei

ZURICH, May 9.—Joseph W. Grigg, Jr., AP correspondent and one of the first two American newspapermen officially permitted to go to Berlin since the Soviet occupation, as a first-hand witness, described the signing of the formal ratification of Germany's unconditional surrender in the eastern residential suburb of Karlshorst in the following words:

"The document was more or less identical in terms to that signed at Rheims on Monday morning, with certain additions requested by the Russians defining more closely the details of the surrender of the German troops and equipment.

"On the Allied side, it was signed by Marshal Zhukov for the Russians and by Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder on behalf of General Dwight Eisenhower and was witnessed by General Carl Spaatz and General Lattre De Tassigny. On the German side, Field Marshal Keitel, as Oberkommando Der Wehrmacht, signed together with Admiral Von Friedeburg, Commander-in-Chief of the Luftwaffe.

"Keitel, a tall, thin and grey-haired figure wearing the full dress uniform and red-striped pants of a German Field Marshal maintained his dignity to the end.

"After his signature had already been affixed to the document and while the Allied chiefs were signing, Keitel made a last-minute attempt to play for time. He beckoned the Russian interpreter to him and protested there was insufficient time to notify the forces under his command of the modifications in the capitulation text and asked for another 24-hour grace before it became effective. Zhukov refused the request.

"The city of Berlin looked like an incredible Wellsian setting. Mile after mile of gaunt, roofless and gutted shells of houses stood silent and skeleton-like. No street traffic except Russian vehicles. Over the whole dead capital thick smoke haze and columns of smoke from buildings still burning could be seen curling lazily into the still air over the city."

PROBING PEARL HARBOR

Navy Secretary Forrestal Conducting Own Investigation

Domei

LISBON, May 8.—U.S. Secretary of the Navy, James Forrestal, announced today that Admiral Henry K. Hewitt, Commander of the 8th Fleet and concurrently Commander of the Fleet in Northwest Africa until recently, has been conducting investigations into the Pearl Harbor incident, according to a Washington report.

In the past the Pearl Harbor Investigation Committee has not succeeded in producing adequate evidence to satisfy Forrestal. In pointing out various errors in the investigation reports of the committee, he made known his intention on December 1 last to continue investigations on his own.

U.S. Sugar Ration Low

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 9.—America's civilian sugar ration has been cut owing to the general world shortage, it was announced today by the War Food Administration which added that for the first time in 20 years the consumers must depend entirely on current production since the domestic reserves are rock bottom according to a Washington dispatch.

Nanking Appointments

Domei

NANKING, May 10.—The National Government of China has created a General Staff Office and appointed Major General Hu Yu-hsin as chief of the new office. The same Government also announced the appointment of Chang Kuo-yuan as Vice-President of the Judicial Yuan.

FLIER DESCRIBES ATTACK ON AIRFIELD ON OKINAWA

Direct Hits Scored on Runway In Moonlight Raid—Planes Mistaken by Enemy

By O. ONODA and A. ASAI
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED NAVY BASE, May 9.—Second-Lieutenant Tsunenobu Kajiki, writing in his diary of his experiences in repeated night-attacks against the enemy air bases in the Okinawa area, gives an account of a moonlight attack. "Differing from my former flight, the night was painted a pale white" says the diary. "We could not be over-confident, for the enemy was sure to have learned from the last experience. Just beyond one of the islands on the way we sighted a group of small enemy craft, apparently on scouting duty.

"I made up my mind that the enemy base would be fully prepared to greet us with fierce anti-aircraft fire. As I penetrated the skies over the northern end of the main Okinawa Island and flew southward, some enemy destroyers suddenly opened fire on us. Dodging the enemy shells, we continued on our way. We met three enemy night-fighters. I noticed that lights were twinkling on the Central and North airfields. I gained altitude over Nakagusaku Bay. From the bay flashed signals. The enemy must have mistaken our planes for their own. Ignoring the enemy signals, we made straight for the western coast. There were three enemy destroyers in Nakagusaku Bay.

"Setting my course, I dived down toward the runway. A direct hit! Off the coast an enemy destroyer or cruiser fired at us. This time it was easy for us to register direct bomb-hits because of the moon and the enemy lights.

"The next time the weather was bad. Clouds hung low, so that we had to thread our way between them.

"Off the main Okinawa Island, we were attacked by enemy night-fighters. Blue lights flashed ahead of us. The enemy must have fired rockets. Off the western coast, I climbed and set my plane into a dive. **Then, an enemy searchlight caught me. Thanks to this light the enemy airfield could be seen clearly. As I dived down, the exploding enemy shells shook my plane. The stick was wrenched loose from my grip three times, but I grasped it firmly again and made straight for my objective. Every one of our bombs made direct hits.**

"As we turned homeward, I noticed two bright lights near one of the headlands. I thought that the lights signified another enemy landing and my thoughts went toward my fellow fighters on the island. Although the weather became still worse on our homeward flight and nothing could be seen over our base, we landed without mishap. As we lit up and took our ease after reporting to our commander, I became filled with the determination to attack the enemy again and again until death took her toll."

New All-Out Drive Made By Invaders on Okinawa

(Continued From Page 1)

cruisers or destroyers.

Only six enemy planes were active over the Okinawa front yesterday.

Continue Stubborn Attempts

By I. INOUYE
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHERN FRONT BASE, May 9.—The fighting spirit of the enemy troops who rely on material strength cannot be slighted, for despite their heavy losses in the southern sector of the main Okinawa Island, they are still trying to advance southward after reinforcing their front lines with approximately 100 tanks and from 1,500 to 2,000 men.

But exceeding the enemy fighting spirit is the spirit of the Japanese officers and men on all fronts as they inflexibly carry out counter-thrusts against this strong enemy force.

On May 7, the Japanese Garrison Forces encountered the main enemy units of 1,200 men escorted by 30 tanks to the west of Maeda where fierce fighting developed. Thus the enemy scheme to advance has been checked and in the southeastern sector of Nakanishi also the Japanese successfully repulsed enemy spearheads on the night of May 8 with shock tactics.

On the morning of May 7, the enemy sent out three tanks and 50 men to the vicinity of the Yona Fortress, simultaneously making attacks in the Kohazu and Ko sectors with seven to 10 tanks. At about the same time a part of the enemy attempted to advance into the area south of Maeda but in face of Japanese attacks their actions were slowed down.

Ever since the enemy began landing operations on the main Okinawa Island, the speed of their advance has been slack which is due to the keen fighting spirit of the Japanese Garrison Forces which, under the protection of Air Units, have been bravely fighting against the enemy.

On the other hand, the enemy fearing the counterthrusts of the Japanese with each advancing move on their part, have been putting aside a considerable part of their force to building up rear positions. From this fact, every precaution is necessary against the inch-by-inch drive tactics of the enemy.

Vice-Adm. Abe, Party Reach Sweden Aboard Reich Minesweeper

By Arrangement with the Asahi

STOCKHOLM, May 8.—Vice-Admiral Abe, head of the Japanese Naval Mission to Germany, and his party safely arrived in Sweden on a German minesweeper. The arrival of the party was reported by local newspapers with photographs. For a German minesweeper to enter neutral Swedish waters is a violation of international law but the arrival of the Japanese party was accomplished by the cooperation of the German navy and the expedient measures taken by Swedish authorities.

'NAVAL' FARMERS ACTIVE

Help to Turn Uncultivated Land Into Sweet Potato Fields

To insure a supply of sweet potatoes for air fuel and to encourage farmers to increase foodstuff production, the Yokosuka Naval Station has decided to send men in naval service to the metropolis and the 16 prefectures under its jurisdiction to convert approximately 11,610 chobu of uncultivated land into sweet potato fields.

The first army of naval farmers was dispatched to Tokyo, Chiba, Ibaraki, Saitama, Tochigi, Yamanashi, Shizuoka, Gifu and Miye prefectures on May 1. The second group left yesterday, while the third party is scheduled to leave on May 25.

In conformity with the agricultural program of the various prefectures, the men will help with the planting. The work involved during the growing period and supervision of fertilizing the land will be laid in the hands of the farmers, with the men in naval service returning at harvest time to give them a hand.

FINANCE BODY BARES PLAN

To Revise Policy for Guiding Nippon Firms in China

The Japanese Government has decided to fundamentaly revise the policy for guiding Japanese enterprises in China. A new guiding basic principle in conformity with existing conditions in China will be established and the former attitude of enforcing control as in Japan will be rejected. In this connection, the Finance Ministry invited the representatives of about 30 Japanese firms operating in China to the Ministry on Tuesday and explained to them the concrete measures adopted according to the new policy.

The main points in the instruction of the Finance Ministry are that the operation of enterprises in China will be left to the judgment of those responsible on the spot, the production cost and charges of such enterprises are to be adjusted to conform to the actual commodity price of the locality, the capital required for the operation will be mainly secured locally, the wages of Japanese and Chinese employes of such enterprises will be such that conform to the local condition and sufficient to stabilize their livelihood and encourage them to seek advancement.

Because of these wishes of the Government, the restrictions on the Japanese enterprises in China, according to the Company Accounting Control Law, will be removed.

This covers special payments to the officials and employes of such enterprises in China, advertisement expenses, and donations, on which formerly permission from the Government was required.

2 AIRMEN AWARDED MEDALS

Kashiyama and Kimura Honored for Downing, Damaging B-29 Raiders

In recognition of outstanding results obtained by Lieutenant Isamu Kashiyama and Sublieutenant Sadamitsu Kimura of a certain Air Unit, the former bringing down three enemy planes and damaging three others and the latter, shooting down five and damaging two others, when a group of Marians-based B-29's came attacking Northern Kyushu on the night of March 27, Lieutenant General Isamu Yokoyama, Commander of the Western Army, at a ceremony held at 2 p.m. Wednesday in his own room awarded these two heroes medals of military exploits.

Lieutenant Kashiyama, who hails from Niigata Prefecture, already has to his credit eight B-29's downed and six others damaged. Sublieutenant Kimura, a native of Chiba Prefecture, brought down three B-29's and damaged another one on June 16 of last year and in recognition of his achievement he was commended by His Imperial Highness General Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, the then Commander of the Defense Headquarters, and citation was granted by Sadamu Shimomura, the then Commander of the Western Army. On the same occasion a sword was given by General Hideki Tojo, the then Chief of the Army General Staff. On April 4, Sublieutenant Kimura downed two enemy machines in the vicinity of Kanmon.

VOLUNTEER COUNCIL SET

34 Members From Government, Private Circles Chosen

The Government announced the appointment of 34 persons from Government and private circles as members of the Council of National Volunteer Corps which was decided upon at the Cabinet meeting on April 27. The Council is headed by the Home Minister.

These members include Hisatsune Sakomizu, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet; Lieutenant General Tsukizo Akinaga, Director General of the Coordinated Planning Board; Tatsuo Hisatomi, Vice-President of the Board of Information; Lieutenant General Kaneshiro Shibayama, War Vice-Minister; Vice-Admiral Shigeyoshi Inoue, Navy Vice-Minister; Taketora Ogata; Kyoshiro Ando; Lieutenant General Teiichi Suzuki; Sakutaro Asahina; Marchioness Sadao Yamanouchi; Vice-Admiral Katsuji Mazaki; Dr. Gonichi Kodaira; Baron Iwakusu Ida; Inosuke Furuno; Dr. Kazunobu Kanokogi; Dr. Shinzo Koizumi; Yoshihisa Kuzu, and others.

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MANCHOUKUO STRESSES ITS FIRM WAR RESOLVE

Fight to Annihilate Enemy Will Continue Despite Reich Surrender

Domei

HSINKING, May 9.—Upon receipt of the news of Germany's surrender, the Manchoukuo Government authorities expressed their firm resolve to forge ahead as before to win the war in cooperation with Japan. They said:

"The surrender of Germany will not affect, in the least, Manchoukuo's determination to pursue its fixed war policy. We will concentrate all our potentialities on smashing the enemy so as to establish co-prosperity in Greater East Asia.

"The solid ties binding Japan, Manchoukuo and other nations in Greater East Asia are so different from the relations among the Western countries bound together for selfish purposes that the moral principles upheld by the countries in the East cannot be understood by the Anglo-Americans.

"We have witnessed the misery and sorrow of a defeated country through Germany's experience. All the peoples of Greater East Asia must pledge at this crucial moment to forge ahead for the prosecution of the current war. Nothing less than final victory will bring about liberation to East Asia."

Renew War Resolve

Domei

SHONAN, May 9.—News of the German surrender has been received easily by the people here, since they had expected such a development. Instead of being jolted, they are vowing to solidify still more their trust in and cooperation with the Japanese and to drive forward for the destruction of the Anglo-Americans. East Asia depending only on East Asian strength. The mounting results being scored in the Okinawas are being welcomed with true joy and a feeling of amazement by the people of the South and are serving to set still firmer their resolve.

The news of the German surrender was commented upon editorially by all of the numerous Malai, Chinese, English and Indian language papers of the South. It was reassuring to note that the German defeat was treated realistically and that they expressed fiery determination to destroy the Anglo-Americans.

It cannot be denied that the rough waves of war are crashing today against Burma, the Indian Ocean, the Philippines and Borneo from the east and west, and that each day sees an increase in the ferocity of the storm. Particularly active in recent days have become the carrier-plane attacks and naval bombardments on Sumatra, the Andamans and the Nicobars, the strategic bombing of Thailand, Indo-China and Borneo by B-29's and B-24's, and the intensification of propaganda leaflet raids on northern Malai.

But the people here know full well that these moves on the part of the enemy have not emerged from the classification of furtive actions. For they see with their own eyes the defense position of the Japanese which has been strengthened with super-speed and because they judge correctly the composite fighting strength of the South. They also know that the enemy's Pacific push has been halted solidly in the Okinawas and that the time for the Japanese to turn to the offensive is being brought into the sphere of actuality with each passing minute.

Even if, with the end of the war in Europe, the enemy frantically sends his forces to the Pacific, he will find that the fighting power of the South today and the South before the war is completely different in scale. With such facts in mind, the people here have accepted the news of the German defeat in Europe with calm.

From about last spring, when the enemy's counteroffensive grew more intense, a remarkable self-sufficiency began to be gained by the three separate fighting zones of Japan Proper, Japan-Manchoukuo-China and the Southland.

At first the efforts in the South were concentrated on the creation of interceptive fighting power but these efforts have been so successful that the Southland now has the actual strength to move out to deliver its blows. The five basic plans of material mobilization, labor mobilization, transport, production and capital have not only given the region striking power but is also aimed at giving absolute self-sufficiency to the separate zones such as Malai, Sumatra and Java.

The interflow and supply of important manpower is going on with perfect smoothness centering on Java. The qualitative decline of labor is being made up by the lifting of technique and by labor supervision, and special consideration is being paid to the greatest bottleneck for turning all into fighting power in the South, namely, transportation. Capital operations too have been perfected. With the deft handling of operations and military administration being manifested fully, the resource zone of three years ago has now become a self-sufficient fighting sphere.

Not only so. This fighting power is being increased with each passing moment and the final polish is being put on the fighting power which was built up in the past three years. The war to avenge Germany as well as the war for the construction of the new Pacific region will be completely won through with the fighting power of the Southland.

Press Comments

Thursday, May 10

WE MUST WIN

TOKYO SHIMBUN—With the surrender of the entire German forces, what we should take note of in particular is the misery of an unconditional surrender.

We deeply regret that Germany, our ally for many years, had ultimately to meet such a fate. And so much more are we renewing our determination that this war which we are fighting at present is a war in which we must not be defeated. Casting away all lukewarm thoughts, we must forge ahead in spite of anything. In this sense, there is something in the attitude taken by the German people which is incomprehensible to the Japanese. Though we pray for restoration of peace through victory, conclusion of the war by surrender is absolutely non-existent.

Fortunately, we the people, never experienced defeat in war. For that reason, there is a great margin in our spiritual attitude. And the fundamental reason why we have as yet not become thoroughgoing in the special attack spirit, is this not in fact because the victory conviction is liable to arouse such lukewarm ideas?

Definitely, we shall win, but the road to victory is beset with numerous difficulties. To open a path which is beset with numerous difficulties, great strength is required. Such great strength may be displayed by the realization that we must not be defeated. If we think of what would happen if we were to be defeated—is it possible then that the entire nation would fail to become thoroughgoing in the special attack spirit? We should know that from this viewpoint alone the unconditional surrender of Germany assumes some meaning for us.

WAR FOR EXISTENCE AND SELF-DEFENSE

ASAHI—Because the war and political situations in Europe have changed, there is no reason for any change in our determination to fight for the full prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. So long as the great objectives of our existence and self-defense and of the maintenance of the integrity of East Asia remain unfulfilled, our Empire will never lay down its arms.

Unfortunately, Il Duce Mussolini of Italy met a tragic end, followed by the death in action of Fuehrer Hitler. In spite of this, the important meaning of our rise in obedience to the great Imperial Rescript is not affected even in the slightest degree, and the firm resolve of our nation made early on the morning of December 8, 1941, remains the guiding star pointing out the way to be followed by our one hundred million compatriots. In short, there is only one way, and that is our resistance against Anglo-American aggression.

This point was clarified by our Prime Minister in his statement of May 3 and also by our Foreign Minister in his statement of May 6.

On the occasion of the unconditional surrender of the Doenitz regime to the three countries of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, our Government again on the evening of May 9 formally announced the conviction of our Empire in dealing with the new situation in Europe, thereby clarifying our attitude to be maintained henceforth.

Our enemies, the United States and Britain, doubtlessly will take it easy for a time on account of the close of the European War. But in so far as the War of Greater East Asia is concerned, there will be no change in their attitude. Moreover, they will further concentrate their war materials in the East Asiatic war area and launch the attempt of forcing slavery on the 1,000,000,000 peoples of this region with added severity. Then is only one way open to this country—to continue the war with the Anglo-Americans until we gain victory.

Whatever development may be witnessed in the European situation, our determination will never waver.

Students Producing Salt

Students of the Nakaminato Girls' School in Ibaraki Prefecture are manufacturing salt for domestic use, thus contributing a great deal to the food and chemical industry front. They have constructed a saltern of 10 tsubo (approximately 360 square feet) in the school yard which they have filled with water from the sea, and under the guidance of the principal are producing from 500 to 600 grams of salt per tsubo every day.

NIPPON NOW CONFRONTS MOST SERIOUS SITUATION

People Must Rise as One in Defense of Nation as Enemy Approaches

Editor's note: This is the second instalment of the article which appeared in yesterday's issue. It is a translation of a series of articles under the general caption of "A Capital Opportunity in the Fourth Year" which appeared recently in the Shuho, a weekly publication issued by the Board of Information. The periodical exhorts the nation to supreme efforts, restating the case for Japan in unanswerable terms.

Continued From Yesterday
Chapter II
Shape of Things to Come

The homeland of Japan, stretching from southern Karafuto and the Chishima Islands to Shikoku and Kyushu, is provided with chains of airfields, with belts of coast defenses sufficiently deep. The homeland now forms a formidable system of defenses. Seeing that the frontal attack from the sea is of little avail, the enemy has long been planning to strike at Japan through China. Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the American Pacific fleet, has repeatedly declared that, in order to deal a crushing blow to Japan, the Americans must establish their positions not only on the coast but in the interior of China. Before the Philippine operations, he stated that the archipelago was to serve as a spring-board to the China coast. The enemy designs may be inferred from these utterances.

The large-scale continental operations of the Japanese Forces, however, which started from the Honan area in the spring of 1944 to be extended to Hunan in the summer, and to Kweilin in the autumn, forestalled the American designs on the China coast. But already in the middle of January, the 38th task force of the enemy bombarded Japanese positions in the Southern Regions, penetrating into the South China Sea through the Bashi Channel. Since that date, the Americans have acquired air bases on Luzon Island. With the protection of the air force operating from the Luzon bases it may not be impossible for the enemy to carry out landing on the coast of China or Indo-China.

Since last autumn, several enemy task forces have appeared in the waters southeast of Taiwan and the Southwestern Archipelago, sending their aircraft to raid important points in these areas. In concert with or independently of the carrier-borne aircraft the ground-based machines from China and the Philippines also repeated raids the same areas. Under such conditions, there is no knowing when the enemy may force landing on these islands. (The enemy has since invaded the main Okinawa Island).

The flying fortresses of the enemy, the B-29's, are surely superior machines, but on account of the distance to be covered, the explosives carried are limited in quantity. Furthermore, without the protection of fighter planes, the percentage of losses for B-29's is extremely heavy. From this consideration if not from any other, it was logical for the Americans to push their bases nearer to the mainland of Japan. Thus on February 19, the enemy started landing on Yiojima. Before the island fell into the hands of the Americans, enormous losses were inflicted upon the invaders. Now that the Americans have occupied Yiojima, they will carry their operations closer to the mainland. Should other islands fall into the enemy hands one after another, the air forces of the enemy based on the islands newly occupied will intensify their attack on the mainland, in cooperation with naval forces.

The state of affairs resulting therefrom should be stated without mincing words, for a clear recognition of the contingency can only rouse the nation to ever greater exertions. Should the situation stated in the last paragraph come to pass, cities will be laid waste, factories destroyed, railways disrupted, and the whole land subjected directly to the scourge of war. This can only steel the will of the Japanese to fight. Eager for quick decision, however, the Americans may force landing on the mainland at a point or points selected by themselves. Should this happen, the situation will be incomparably more serious than when the Mongols landed on the Hakata beach or when the "barbarians" bombarded Shimonoseki in the closing days of the Tokugawa Shogunate. The powers of darkness will devastate the country from one end to the other perpetrating all sorts of outrages on our fellow citizens. If the Japanese are to be spared the fate of the Italians, they must rise up as one man, ready, one and all, to make the supreme sacrifice, if need be, in defense of this country of their forefathers.

The enemy has been able to recapture air bases in the Philippines and penetrate into the South China Sea, because of his command of the sea and the air. Under these circumstances, the maintenance of communications with the South is extremely difficult, if not absolutely hopeless. The system of self-sufficiency on the basis of Japan, Manchoukuo, and China will stand Japan in good stead. Under the pressure of necessity, which is proverbially the mother of invention, the structure of self-sufficiency will be carried many steps forward. The Manchoukuo people are proud to act as the supply base for the Japanese, who are fighting the battle of East Asia.

The cruise of more British ships to the East Asian waters must be expected. The situation in Europe may take a sudden turn for the worse. (The German debacle has since occurred). Should the worst come to the worst, the hundred million Japanese will fight to the last man, with their back to the wall. Every preparation must be made to that end, with the utmost possible speed.

(To Be Continued)

News and Views

A Pack of Hungry Wolves

Germany has finally met with defeat. What will be the fate of the German people? Practically all that can be gathered from President Truman's declaration at the end of the European War, Prime Minister Churchill's speech and Secretary of War Stimson's statement is their feeling of hatred and revenge toward the people of Germany.

At the same time, they made no attempt at concealing their desire for new conquests and barbarous retaliation against the Japanese nation. The Anglo-American enemy is just like a pack of hungry wolves. From Manila, Rangoon, Okinawa and the volcanic island of Iwojima they are seeking chances to attack Tokyo and the rest of Japan Proper.

War Secretary Stimson, in his statement declared the German people unified science and industry in order to push through their degenerated barbarism. He said their ambition is now crushed and what the German leaders expected of their people has died out but evil and vice still remain among the Germans. "We must watch lest they again exert a harmful influence on civilization," Stimson added. These were Stimson's words to the German nation when it surrendered unconditionally.

It is now clear that neither the National Socialist Party nor the German army is regarded as the enemy by Anglo-Americans. It was the German people themselves, despite repeated Anglo-American announcements that they regarded the German people entirely apart from the National Socialist Party.

Now Anglo-American hatred is being concentrated on the people of Japan. The enemy is aiming at wiping out the Japanese people from the globe. The enemy now appears to have started transfer of troops and munitions from the European theater of war to the Pacific. What effect this enemy move will have on the war in the Pacific will be seen in the not too distant future and will be watched with interest.

NEW BANK ESTABLISHED

To Supply Fund for Meeting Needs Of War Production on Enterprises

The Shikintogo-Ginko or Capital Fund Control Bank for supplying fund to meet the requirements of war production enterprises was formally established on Wednesday. The bank is to open its business on May 15, with a capital of ¥50,000,000.

At 2 p.m. the same day, the general meeting for organization was held at the Bank of Japan, and its articles of organization and other matters were decided. Tsuneji Taniguchi, Vice-Governor of the Bank of Japan, was appointed chairman of the Board of Directors of the new bank.

The main office of the bank will be opened within the Bank of Japan, and its branches also in the branches of the Bank of Japan.

MORE PLANES REQUIRED TO GAIN WAR VICTORY

Shortage of Aircraft Was One Cause of Germany's Defeat, Ohba States

The paramount importance of aircraft production was stressed on Wednesday by Major General Yahei Ohba, retired, commenting on the fall of Germany and its effect on the War of Greater East Asia. Outlining the cause of the German defeat, the General urged those engaged in aircraft production to give their all for increased production. They, indeed, shoulder the destiny of the nation, he stressed.

"The German defeat," he said, "will naturally affect the War of Greater East Asia directly and indirectly. It cannot, of course, be thought that the enemy will immediately send a huge force to East Asia from Europe because he will have to use a considerable force for the maintenance of order and because of the shipping problem. But it is certain that his air forces and fleets will appear in greater numbers hereafter in the East Asian battlefield.

"It can thus be easily imagined that the enemy's strategic bombing of Japan Proper will be increased. To halt solidly the desperately pushed attacks at Okinawa and to hurl them back depends, as you have heard so often, on aircraft and aircraft only. The Anglo-American landing operations on Normandy were successful because of the fact that the Anglo Americans had far more planes than the Germans had. The bombing by the anti-Axis air forces of German heavy industrial zones, particularly aircraft plants, was of great intenseness on the eve of the invasion.

"For that reason, German fighting power declined rapidly. Daily, attacks were carried out by 1,000 and 2,000 planes. This was allowed because the real strength of the Luftwaffe was inferior to that of the enemy's. There are such examples in the War of Greater East Asia too. Looking over every important recent campaign, such as Saipan, Yiojima and the Philippines, it is regrettable that in not one was the Japanese Air Force superior to the enemy's.

Everyone, armed forces, government officials and people have heard until their ears have hurt of the necessity of aircraft production, that the fate of not only Okinawa but of the nation depends on increased aircraft production. From this, it is no exaggeration to say that those whose work is the production of aircraft are those who shoulder the nation's destiny.

People Are Exhorted

The general ending of the European War, as the result of Germany's unconditional surrender, was anticipated; nor has it affected Japan's determination to carry through the War of Greater East Asia in the least, the Asahi declared on May 9. The paper further comments as follows:

Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, in his statement issued on May 3, said, "As clarified in the Imperial Rescript declaring war, Japan's basic policy in the War of Greater East Asia lies in the security of Japan's very existence and self-preservation and the erection of a mutual prosperity order in Greater East Asia and the whole world. The belief of the Japanese nation is not to be shaken by any sudden change in the European war situation." Thus did our Prime Minister make clear that we were fully prepared and revealed our firm belief in victory through which the enemy will be annihilated.

It is to be regretted deeply that one of our Allies should have been lost. It may be presumed that the enemies' reserves of power, released by the ending of the European War, will prove to be one of the factors unfavorable to Japan. The one way for the people to defend our national structure, and to enable us to continue to live as subjects of the Japanese Empire, lies in the blasting of the enemy ambitions by fighting it out.

With the closing of the European War the determination of the people to fight it out has increased. The future course of the war is full of hardships. Now if ever, must the military, government and people further strengthen their determination and march shoulder to shoulder. Are all industrial workers exerting themselves to their limit for production? Are all the efforts of government officials being concentrated along decisive war lines? Is there nothing further that can be done for transportation, which is said to be the most important means of increasing our war power today? If all ranks throw themselves into the effort the great way to victory will surely open up.

On studying the defeat of France, the dissemination of Italy and Germany's surrender, we see clearly the estrangement between the authorities and people and internal friction. The most pitiful thing is to be reduced to a state where one says, "We should have done this," or "We would not have lost if we had done that."

National Unity Stressed

If the Army and Navy launch their unified strength and the Government and people stand in absolute solidarity and so consolidate our preparedness for marching toward the strengthening of our war power, our country will be truly invincible. It is most urgent that the entire efforts of the nation should be brought into play systematically. The structure of the National Volunteer Corps is a good example. If all the people are reorganized in their respective vocations and according to the districts in which they reside and are enabled to operate systematically and efficiently and are so organized as to be able to take up arms to take part in national defense, then would be seen a new war structure.

Furthermore, all the efforts of the entire nation would be guided toward the path of increasing our war potentiality. When we consider the vital importance of preventing any mistakes in the leadership of such an organization, and of preventing it from becoming a mere name only, we see that the greatest precaution must be taken in the management of the National Volunteer Corps.

The Government's key domestic policy lies in the guiding of the people on a full scale toward the realization of the war aims. There is a feeling as if the nation is awaiting the issuance of a great order. We are prepared to undergo whatever hardships or difficulties we may be called upon to endure. When we turn our thoughts to the members of the Special Attack Corps who sacrifice their lives by ramming themselves into enemy warcraft and transports, and the raid victims who, although injured and burned out of their homes, are strengthening their fighting spirit, the determination to fight it out to the end wells up in our hearts. Those in authority must exert themselves most to guide the people in absolute solidarity along a path toward the prosecution of the war, by grasping this spirit welling up among the people.

More Communal Kitchens

The Agricultural Association of Yamanashi Prefecture is going to increase the number of communal kitchens from the 300 established last year to 500 in a measure to overcome problems rising from lack of hands. For this kitchen duty, members of the Young Women's Association have been volunteering their services but this year they will be replaced by women who have evacuated to the rural districts. Because various stuffs for cooking, oil and sugar are practically impossible to be obtained, the preparation of local dishes using only available materials will be encouraged.

Obituary

Dr. Daijo Tokiwa, Chief Priest of the Dojin Temple in Sendai, passed away from Bright's disease at 10 a.m. on May 5. He was 76 years of age. Funeral services will be observed at 10 a.m. on May 15, at the Dojin Temple.

Dr. Tokiwa was a native of Miyagi Prefecture. Upon graduation from the Department of Philosophy of Tokyo Imperial University, he devoted himself to the study of Oriental literature. During his career, he was the head of the Buddhist Course of Toyo University and often visited China. Among his friends were the late President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China and many other Chinese notables.

Zuikei Rokuo, High Priest of the West Honganji Temple, Kyoto, passed away at the Honzenji Temple, Nara Prefecture, affiliated with the Honganji, on May 5. He was 55 years old. Funeral services will be held in Kyoto on Sunday.

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VICTORY LOTTERY TICKETS ON SALE BEGINNING JULY

Cost ¥10 Each and 200 First Prizes of ¥100,000 Cash Apiece Is Decided

"Victory lottery tickets" costing ¥10 each with 200 first prizes of ¥100,000 cash apiece will be issued beginning from July, it was decided on Tuesday by the Finance Ministry's committee for special measures for the absorption of money.

Following the first issue, which will be in July and will be of ¥200,000,000, issues will be made several times a year. These Victory lottery tickets will be sold at the branches of the Japan Hypothec Bank, other banks and mutual-financing organizations as the central selling organs, but they will also be sold at railway station stores, newstands and insurance office branches in order to facilitate their purchase by the public. Stockbrokers, tobacco shops and so-called face-men, or well-known local figures, will also aid in selling these tickets. The postoffice will not be used as a selling medium.

Each issue will be sold for a month and lots for the lucky numbers will be drawn within 15 days of the termination of the issue sale. One unit of the tickets will be comprised of 100,000 tickets, with each unit having one first prize, nine second prizes, 90 third prizes, 900 fourth prizes and 19,000 fifth prizes. This means that the chances of hitting upon a lucky ticket are one in five.

First prize will be ¥100,000, second prize ¥10,000, third prize ¥1,000, fourth prize ¥50 and fifth prize ¥10. All prizes will be paid in cash. As these are straight lottery tickets, those which do not hit prizes will be worthless after the drawing. Also since the total issue will be for ¥200,000,000, there will be 200 lucky persons getting ¥100,000 aech.

In order to enable the seller of the prize-winning tickets to share the good fortune of the winners, the sellers of first and second prize tickets, besides being given the regular service fee, will be given one-one hundredth of the prize, that is, ¥1,000 for selling a lucky ¥100,000-winning ticket. This will cause the sellers of tickets to keep a watch on the tickets they sell.

Sending More Vegetables

With the season for fuki (bog rhubarb) and bamboo sprouts at their height, the Agricultural Association of Aichi Prefecture has decided to send these and other vegetables such as cabbages, onions, summer radishes, egg-plants and cucumbers by the end of June to various cities and towns. Under the plan Nagoya is expected to receive 255,000 kan of vegetables; Tokyo, 560,000 kan; Yokohama, 50,000 kan; Kyoto, 150,000 kan; Osaka, 240,000 kan; Kobe, 100,000 kan; Fukui and Toyama, 80,000 kan each; and Ishikawa, 70,000 kan making the total over 690,000 kan of vegetables which will be rushed by special vegetable trains.

Making Medicine From Herbs

The Agricultural Association in Aomori Prefecture has launched upon a program of self-supply of home remedies made from herbs. It is their plan to have the children of the district gather the herbs found in great abundance. Guidance will be given as to the proper time for gathering the herbs as well as to methods of preparing the remedies according to ancient Chinese ways by pharmacists of the prefecture.

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

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ENGLISH speaking girl with proper knowledge of Japanese.
Apply Box 36, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurosawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 2617.

For Sale

BOOKCASE 5.6 ft. high, 4.2 ft. frontage and 1.6 and 1.2 depth, at ¥320. Best quality woolen gaiter, 9.2 ft. long, made in America, suitable for foreigner, quite new, at ¥250, and "goban" with white and black stones, ¥200.
Apply Box 62, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

EASTMAN 8 m.m. cine projector, latest model, with films of various kinds, and an extra tub for sale.
Apply Box 59, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LAWN tennis balls, used. Large quantities for sale. Apply Box 448, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

VICTOR, Columbia and Polydor gramophone records, classical music, orchestra and vocal. Also desk and chair which can be used either at home or office.
Apply Box 38, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

VICTOR electric gramophone, four tubes, in perfect condition, for immediate sale.
Apply Box 34, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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CASH box (small size handy steel portable safe) wanted immediately.
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PHONOGRAPHS, records, radios, portable typewriters, electric razors, Gillette safety razors, kitchen utensils. Rhythmsha, care of Saito, 418, Juniso, Yodobashi-ku. Telephone 37-1997.

UMBRELLAS—adult size for man and woman.
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TOKYO, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1945

The Shadow of the Next War

One would have thought that there would have been overwhelming and unrestrained rejoicing in Britain at the news of Germany's unconditional surrender. For Britain, more than any other nation, in view of her trials and tribulations during the more than five years of the war which brought her so close to the very brink of ruin as at Dunkirk, should have had reasons to feel profound relief that these ordeals are now over. But it was otherwise. London was markedly calm on receiving the supposedly glad tidings of the end of the European war, for already the British people perceive with dread the shadow of the next war. This phenomenon is borne out by the ominous report of the London correspondent of the Swiss journal Gazette de Lausanne, who tells of how the spirits of the Londoners were dampened by the counteracting news of the grave new crisis between the United States and Britain on the one hand and the Soviet Union on the other over the Polish question.

The Polish problem, for more than two years the subject of bitter controversy between the Anglo-American Powers and the Soviet Union, came to a new head last Saturday when the British delegation to the United Nations Conference for International Organization made the foreboding announcement that the British and the United States Governments had refused to continue further discussions with the Soviet Union on the Polish question at San Francisco. This breakdown of the talks had been freely predicted and came as no particular surprise. But what is significant are the bitterness and the seemingly absolutely uncompromising stand with which the two parties brought on the collapse of the negotiations.

This is clear from the report that the decision to break off the negotiations was made by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and United States Secretary of State Edward Stettinius immediately after being informed by Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov that the sixteen allegedly democratic Polish political leaders who mysteriously disappeared about a month ago were under arrest in the hands of the Soviet authorities because of "diversionary activities against the Red Army." Eden and Stettinius, said the report, immediately expressed their grave concern to Molotov at receiving what they characterized as "this most disquieting information" after so long a delay. Obviously aimed for Soviet consumption, Stettinius subsequently announced that he had also asked the Soviet Government for a full explanation and declared that further discussion of the Polish issue "must await this reply."

By way of another broadside at the Soviet position, the Polish government-in-exile in London described as a "complete fabrication" the Soviet accusation that the sixteen arrested Polish leaders had carried on sabotage activities directed against the Soviet armed forces. The undeniable fact that this exiled Polish regime is nothing but a puppet of Britain adds seriousness to the present impasse, for it indicates that the United States and Britain who stand behind this puppet regime are this time determined to take a firm stand against the Kremlin in the disposition of the Polish problem.

It is impossible, however, to think that the Soviet attitude will be any less firm than that of the United States and Britain. The Kremlin is determined on having a Soviet-supported Poland represented at the San Francisco Conference. It is clear that any reorganized Polish government constructed around the nucleus of the present government at Warsaw, which the Soviet Union has recognized as the provisional government of Poland, must be one which is fully satisfactory to Moscow. Herein lies the obstacle to the Anglo-American desire for the establishment of another kind of a "Polish Government of National Unity." The chances are therefore as remote as ever for an amicable settlement of this issue while the delegates of the so-called United Nations are still gathered at San Francisco to establish a world security structure to prevent future wars. The uncompromising attitude of the Soviet Union is still further indicated by the strong protest which the Soviet Government has made as a counter-charge against the United States over the alleged irregularity of treatment accorded to Russian prisoners of war who have fallen into American hands.

The end of the hostilities in Europe is certain to aggravate these difficulties between the Anglo-American Powers and the Soviet Union. Any one can see that these Powers, no longer bound by the military necessity of cooperating against a common enemy, will see fit to defer to each other less and less with the result that their relations will suffer an inevitable deterioration. Now, in addition to the Polish issue, long a cancer to the political peace of Europe, there will surge to the forefront the question of the postwar treatment of Germany. The joint Yalta communique told the world that the "Big Three" had agreed on the arrangements for the administration of defeated Germany, allotting different spheres to the three countries and to France. But it is a moot question as to whether such an agreement can now be carried out without serious friction. One reason for this doubt, of course, lies in the death of President Roosevelt upon whose ability depended much of the hopes for a successful execution of the arrangements. Another reason, springing from the death of President Roosevelt, is the inevitable rivalry between British Prime Minister Churchill and Soviet Premier Stalin who, because of the international insignificance of President Truman of the United States, are bound to compete for power to seize the position of dominance among the "Big Three."

The vigorous steps already taken by the Soviet authorities for the reconstruction of Berlin cannot but be an indication of the Soviet intention to make a determined bid for a strong Soviet sphere of influence in Germany. Such a strong Soviet sphere of influence would be the last thing the British would care to see in this strategic country in the very center of the European continent. It would be not only an obstacle to the British hopes for an extension of their influence on the European continent, but it might in time come to be a positive threat to British security.

To be sure, none of these problems will immediately result in the precipitation of another war. But the signs are ominous of the eventual possibility. That is why the British were so quiet and restrained in their celebration of Germany's unconditional surrender. The fear of a third World War is already troubling the British mind.

A Year Ago Today
May 11, 1944

Imperial Army Air Units in China bombed Liangshan, Szechwan and Wanhsien airfields as well as the railway station at Changsha.

* * *

German Ambassador to Turkey Baron Franz von Papen handed the Turkish Government a memorandum from the German Government concerning the issue of chromium ore exports to Germany.

* * *

The reopening of diplomatic relations between Costa Rica and the Soviet Union was announced by the Soviet Ambassador to Mexico Constantine A. Oumansky.

Looney Lyrics

I bought a wooden whistle, but
it wooden whistle,
So, I bought a steel whistle,
But steel, it wooden whistle,
So I bought a lead whistle,
Steel they wooden lead me
whistle
So I bought a tin whistle,
So now I tin whistle,

ON STUDYING CHINA

Establishment of New Organ Is Proposed

(Editor's Note: Sakae Yamanaka points out to the necessity of founding an organ to advance the study of the Chinese question by way of an article entitled "A Discussion on the Study of the Chinese Question," contributed to the Toa Bunka Ken. The following is the gist of the article:)

It appears to us a matter of great urgency to found newly a sort of composite and all-embracing institution to advance our study of the Chinese question. What will be the theme of such study?

To start with, it is much to be regretted that in elucidating on the theme of such study we have to go back to the very beginning of our idea which came to govern our attitude on China. It is true that the fundamentality of our Chinese policy is defined in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asiatic Nations, but it is at best an idea of reason; hence we cannot think that it sufficiently elucidates the underlying principles to be applied to the realization of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. For this reason what we see now when we are about to witness the setting up of some concrete policies on China is the lack of complete accord in our opinions as to whether we are satisfied with "letting China proceed as she pleases" or to endeavor "to create a new China out of the present China through the application of some higher fundamentals." To create a new China out of the present chaos is what all want to see; therefore we are first to propose some concrete "fundamental principles" to govern our Chinese policy. By that we expect an assent to our views of all of those who are concerned with the settlement of the Chinese question, including the military, official and people according to their respective positions. What then do we mean by the "fundamental principles"? To say it in a word, it means the setting up of an East Asiatic world outlook with the view to the realization of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and with this as the background a concrete and systematic coordination of all the pertinent proposals. In other words, it is derived from the quintessence of our national polity founded upon our sense of everlasting law of justice and righteousness, as enunciated in our Imperial Rescript: "It is true and infallible in all places." Firm and immutable, as such must be our conviction governing our Chinese policy. As to the realization of such a policy in a concrete form, it is to be pursued through the establishment of different fields of study.

Chinese Must Accept Idea

Then the idea is that the proposition shall not end merely in a theoretical discussion, nor made a means of arbitrary compulsion, but essentially it must be of historic world structure which can be universally accepted as reasonable. As to the form of its structural details, it must be as such not only to be welcomed by the Chinese people on the whole as being in line with their idea of the construction of a new China but also that which will stand criticism and obtain the assent of the intelligent people of the world at large. This in truth is our idea and way of setting up Greater East Asia, in which we firmly believe. And so, in order that it will not end merely in an "appeal" as has been the case hitherto, but in its essential parts it must be planned in such a way as to demonstrate a concerted front through the participation of our leading philosophers on the matter of the Imperial Way and up-to-date students on China, coupled with the cooperation and study of eminent persons who are politically inclined.

If, however, due to the pressure of the war situation, should there be any short-sighted persons who see no necessity for the study and discussion of the subject matter, claiming that the time is too late, we need not bother with them. For there has been no such time as this when the Chinese question was so aggravated with the development of the war situation as it is today. Its gravity demands a permanent solution, and it must be done today and not in the days to come. This is what is tacitly recognized by those who are eminently qualified, those students who have a deep insight into the Chinese problem as well those who are responsible for the pursuit of our Chinese policy.

Then as to the scope of the study, it need not be limited just to the Chinese question but may be extended to our domestic problem which has a bearing on the solution of the Chinese problem. This is because, strictly speaking, the establishment of the so-called New Order in our own country is a sort of condition precedent to the construction of Greater East Asia.

All Groups Welcome

So to push the study under such a plan it is necessary to line up all the eminent scholars, students and men of action from all essential fields including political, economic, cultural, ideological and scientific realms with the idea of making up out of them a permanent body and promoting their mutual help and affiliation on the common cause. And furthermore, to make the organization an influential entity its social status must be secured, together with the assurance of material support as a basic condition to the pursuit of such a study. Though at the start it may be too much to expect to obtain any government subsidy so as to purchase and collect the necessary materials and to dispatch investigators to China, yet without filling all these requirements it is impossible to solidify its position as a useful institution; there is the danger of such a study organ ending in a mere gossip body.

Moreover, if the mutual help and affiliation of the members were lacking, it will not only restrict our activities in the study but also we may lose sight of where we are really headed. This point is so important that the sponsors must always keep this in mind. And at the same time we must earnestly appeal for powerful government backing and to the men in the financial field and other bodies interested in the Chinese question for their assistance.

Thus having been organized, the result of the study, depending upon the contents, will be furnished to all the parties concerned, including our central government, the authorities in China, other bodies and organs. Besides this, it will be published in domestic and foreign newspapers and periodicals, thus virtually placing itself in the position of fostering and leading public sentiment and correcting mistaken views on China.

Lastly, the body is expected to engage in other important activities in the future such as the holding of lecture meetings on our technical study of China and on the Chinese question, the publication of research thesis by our members and a serial library edition. And further, as the foundation of the institution gets consolidated, we look for the opening up of branch bodies in China with the idea of becoming the center of leadership in China, which we expect to accomplish in cooperation with the leading Japanese Chinese cultural associations.

U.S.S.R.'S POLITICAL VICTORY

A Retrospective Study of the Crimea Conference and The Anglo-American and Soviet Positions

By ZENICHIRO TAKANO

The conference of the "Big Three" which was to be held during December, last year, was postponed to February, due, according to the Anglo-American press, to reckless Soviet intervention. In the meantime, the great offensive of the Red Army commenced on January 12 so that the conference was conducted with that great military offensive as its background. As to the possible place of the conference, there were various speculations. At first the Anglo-American press mentioned both London and Paris. As time passed, Rome and Cairo and Teheran were also mentioned, but when the meeting was actually convened it was held at Yalta in the Crimea, which is in Soviet territory. It is the concensus of opinion among the Anglo-American journals that a vigorous Soviet demand finally decided the place of the conference.

It should be noted that, viewed only from the time and place of the "Big Three" Conference, it meant a Soviet victory from its very inception.

It should be recalled also that the "Big Three" Conference of 1943 at Teheran was also held whether accidentally or otherwise during the great winter offensive of the Red Army (from November 28 to December 1), and the Soviet Union skilfully utilized this situation in winning its diplomatic victory at that conference. But the time of the last conference at Yalta was far more favorable to the Soviet Union than that of the Teheran Conference. Why? Because the Crimea Conference was opened in the wake of the Anglo-American military debacle caused by the Rundstedt's counteroffensive and was held with the largest scale offensive of the Red Army ever undertaken as its background.

Two Views

If the Yalta Conference was accidentally opened at such a time and held with such a background, then it may be said that it proved a great misfortune for the Anglo-American nations. But if this was because of some Soviet intervention, then it only indicates the impotency of the Anglo-Americans. One may say, however, that in view of the fact that the conference was held at Yalta in Soviet territory, the latter view must be held as more true to actuality.

But apart from the time and place of the Yalta Conference, it is now the concensus of world opinion that it ended in a Soviet triumph so far as its results go.

Now, as to the causes of Soviet victory, apart from the offensive of the Red Army, the Journal of Commerce points out that while Premier Stalin had three trump cards, the late President Roosevelt had only one. This American journal enumerates the following three as the trump cards of Stalin:

1. The Soviet Union held in its firm grip the whole of Eastern Europe with the exception of some part of Eastern Germany and Greece and possessed the most formidable armed force on the European Continent.

2. The facts that Churchill had already accepted informally the Soviet demand including those regarding the Soviet sphere of influence and that it was the task of the "Big Three" Conference rather than the general assembly of the United Nations to decide on this problem of the Soviet demands.

3. The free attitude which the Soviet Union reserved regarding the problem of war against Japan.

Roosevelt, on the other hand, had this single trump card: his threat to withdraw from the German war in case the Soviet Union failed to show an attitude of compromise or conciliation. This card, however, was so transparently out of actual realization that it failed to impress Stalin in the least, so that the Soviet premier was able to act freely without being bothered by it throughout the Crimea Conference.

Soviet Trump Card

To these "last cards" mentioned by the Journal of Commerce may be added the following:

(1) The Anglo-American nations revealed their attitude and willingness to compromise in their frantic desire to end the war quickly.

(2) The European policies of both America and Britain failed to show harmony and clarity.

These two points may be regarded as Soviet trump cards, even though the problem of material assistance to the Soviets may have constituted another last card for the Anglo-American nations; and these at the same time must have strengthened the Soviet voice at the conference.

The communique issued at the close of the Crimea Conference was of great length which is seldom the case at such international meetings. It contained more than ten items which are as follows:

1. Decision on the military offensive against Germany.
2. Creation of a military conference of the three nations.
3. Decision on the occupation of Germany.
4. Decision on the disposal of Germany.
6. Creation of a reparations committee.
7. Solution of the problem of voting for the security machinery.
8. The San Francisco Conference (the plenary session of the United Nations Conference on International Organization).
9. Decision on the general policy towards the liberated areas of Europe.
10. Solution of the Polish problem.
11. Solution of the Yugoslavian problem.
12. Creation of a permanent conference of the Foreign Ministers of the three major United Nations.
13. Decision on the disposal of war prisoners and civilian internees.

While the foregoing are included in the official communique, the communique itself gives a hint that there must be several points unannounced as well as some secret agreements concluded.

Of the many and various problems faced by the conference, the most difficult ones were undoubtedly the Polish question and the problem of voting of the postwar security council. The former at first glance may appear trivial but it had been outstanding for the past three years, while the latter question is so grave that without its solution, no postwar security plan would be possible.

Decides Fate

The solution of these two issues seemed to decide the fate of the Crimea Conference. Without the solution of the Polish problem, no solution of the German problem would be possible; and without the solution of the question of voting, not only would all postwar problems be impossible of solution but the decision of the Soviet Union's attitude towards Japan could not be decided. However, both problems were solved mainly according to the Soviet wishes and contentions. The conference also solved other problems through greater cooperation than had been anticipated and through concessions made by the Anglo-Americans, culminating in a Soviet diplomatic triumph.

I shall not expatiate upon the detailed discussion of the substance of the foregoing two important diplomatic issues before the Crimea parley, but we must into the following consequences from the solution of these problems according to the Soviet wishes:

1. The anti-Soviet corridon sanitare intended by Britain was entirely wiped out.

2. The danger of a postwar crusade against the Soviet Union was entirely eliminated.

It should be noted that behind the fresh Soviet diplomatic victory lay the following two factors, namely, the bankruptcy of the Atlantic Charter and the disruption of the Anglo-American postwar security plan.

We also wish to find the significance of the Crimea Conference by examining several other problems faced by the parley, the first of which is the decision on the military offensive against Germany. The communique states that perfect agreement was reached and detailed plans were adopted regarding time, response, spheres and adjustment regarding a new and more effective blow than hitherto that is to be given on Germany's vital spot by the armies and air forces of the United Nations from all four directions.

This announcement is more in detail than a similar announcement on military affairs made following the Teheran Conference which merely stated that the conference reached a perfect accord as to the scale and time of operations to be conducted from the eastern, western and southern directions. The following new points were added in the latest communique:

1. Offensive from the northern direction was added.

2. Concrete mention of army and air forces is made but no mention of any naval force is to be found.

3. Decision on time, response, spheres and adjustment are mentioned for fresh operations to be undertaken and the new words "response" and "adjustments" stand in bold relief.

The foregoing phraseology indicates that a more detailed agreement than at the Teheran Conference (which decided on the second front operation) must have been made at the Crimea parley regarding the fresh military campaign. Operations from the northern direction may mean a Scandinavian or Denmark operation to be undertaken either by the Soviets or the Anglo-Americans. Absence of any mention regarding naval operations may indicate the completion of all sea fighting in the Atlantic and Mediterranean areas—and consequently it may also signify the transfer of the anti-Axis naval forces to the Pacific war area. Moreover, the conference's stress on "response" and "adjustment" is highly indicative of the dominant characteristic of the anti-German campaigns. It may be supposed by the insertion of these words, the problem, which was most feared by the Anglo-Americans as well as the Soviets, was solved. The statement that the conference of the military representatives of the three nations will be continued as necessity demands from time to time also concerns itself with these new words, namely, "response" and "adjustment."

De Gaulle's Position

The plan of the three major nations to divide Germany up in their military occupation is nothing new as it had long been circulated as a plan of their mutual cooperation and is thus devoid of any substance of serious study. However, it is somewhat noteworthy that the communique contains the statement that, if France desires, she may be invited as the fourth member to engage in the occupation and supervision of Germany, since it may be taken as an indication of their recognition of the international position of France in Europe. In view of the fact that the demands of other minor countries for participation in the same occupation and supervision—such as Poland, exile-Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands and Belgium regimes—have been totally ignored; De Gaullist France was apparently accorded good treatment by the conference. On the other hand, De Gaulle's rejection of President Roosevelt's invitation for a meeting at Algiers and his dissatisfaction over failure to get an invitation to attend the conference may indicate the great extent to which he is depending on the existing Soviet-French Alliance.

Formula for German Disposal

The communique stresses "the crushing of German militarism and Nazism." It is noteworthy that the words "Nazism" and "Hitlerism" which had hitherto been manifested on the surface are now subjected to the new expression "German militarism" which comes on the top. It must be noted that the former Soviet contention that "we do not intend to destroy Germany's systematic military power" (given in Stalin's speech on November 6, 1942) was evidently withdrawn to give place to the Anglo-American contention that Germany's armed power should be disbanded and that the German General Staff should be cut into pieces. This, however, means not so much a Soviet defeat as a change in the Soviet viewpoint. Soviet writers such as David Zaslasky and others have given much praise to the decision of the Crimea Conference regarding the disruption of German military power.

The decision to establish the headquarters of the reparations committee at Moscow together with the solution of the Yugoslavian problem represents another Soviet victory along with that which was scored over the previously mentioned two vital European issues.

It is the Soviet union that has been most persistent in the demand that Germany should be made to pay reparations, and it is the Anglo-Americans that are opposed to this attitude. For the Anglo-American nations, one of the most vital problems after the war is to secure markets for their surplus products instead of securing reparations goods; on the other hand, the Soviet Union would need goods for the rehabilitation of her war devastated areas and thus she desires to secure reparations goods from Germany. But it would be necessary to allow Germany to retain her industrial power which would only enable her to produce reparations goods. The Anglo-American powers, which are in favor of "the crushing of all German industrial power and Germany's return to an agricultural country," were forced to make a concession to the Soviet Union regarding the problem of the industrial disposal of Germany, because of their acceptance of the Soviet demands for German reparations.

San Francisco Conference

The reparations committee is to be composed by the various members of the anti-Axis group, and the fact that it is to be established at Moscow reveals the real nature of that committee.

Lastly, I shall take up the San Francisco Conference, which, in a sense, is by far the greatest problem offered by the Crimea Conference. Regarding this conference, the communique says: "An agreement has been reached to hold a conference of the United Nations at San Francisco on April 25, 1945 in order to solve this difficult problem (the problem of voting) and to prepare a charter along the line proposed at the informal conference at Dumbarton Oaks Conference."

The problem at issue is over the fact that the Soviet Union decided to participate in the plenary session of the anti-Axis nations on world organization.

Hitherto, the Soviet Union continued to refuse to participate in any international conference which dealt with the East Asian problem because of the existence of the Japanese-Soviet Neutrality Pact. To be more concrete, the Soviet Union refused to sit with the delegates of Chungking both at the Teheran and Dumbarton Oaks conferences. However, this time the Soviet Union agreed to attend the plenary session of the United Nations conference, with the Chungking delegation. It is thinkable that the Soviet Union made some sort of concession in return for the Anglo-American acceptance of the Soviet demands regarding the problem of voting for the security council which amounts to the forestalling of a postwar anti-Soviet Crusade. Such a decision, even if true, however, would not mean any victory for the Anglo-American nations over the Soviet Union. For the entry of the Soviet Union in an East Asian War would amount to an act of raising a second "European problem" in East Asia.

Thus, I wish to conclude this article by stating that the Crimea Conference has promised a clean political victory of the Soviet Union and at the same time brought about self-complaisant satisfaction on the part of the Anglo-Americans.

EUROPE IN 1944

Soviet Union Successfully Extends Influence Over Balkans

By KATSUJI INAHARA

IV

The shrewdness of Soviet diplomacy was markedly manifest in the conclusion of this armistice agreement. In the siege of Stalingrad, the position of the Rumanian troops was first broken by the Soviet forces and the series of tragic reverses followed for Germany. In face of this adverse situation, the Rumanian troops lost their fighting spirit and continued to retreat before the Reds. In March, 1944, they gave up the defense of the Bruth, with the enemy forces pursuing them into Rumanian territory. After this, there was a comparative lull on this front, quite contrary to general expectations. During this period of apparent quietude, political negotiations were evidently going on briskly between the Soviet Union and Rumania, for on April 12, the Soviet Union presented an armistice proposal to Rumania. At that time, opinion was divided in Rumania and while the Rumanian Government was still vacillating, the Soviet Union declared war against that country on August 19. The Red troops which had been held in readiness immediately started action and soon reached Galatz. From the middle reaches of the Sereth too, the Reds advanced on Ploesti, an oil-producing center. Alarmed at this development of the situation, the Rumanian King dismissed Antonescu from the Premiership and concluded an armistice agreement with the Soviet Union, who also represented Britain and America in the parleys. Such being the case, the terms of armistice followed the lines of the proposal presented by the Soviet Union on April 12. In other words, Rumania's surrender, though nominally made to the Soviet Union, Britain and America, was, in fact, made to the first-mentioned country. Very shrewd was the action the Soviet Union took in dealing with Rumania.

Referring, next, to the Soviet attitude toward Bulgaria, it reveals the true character of Soviet diplomacy more plainly than anything else. In the present European war, Bulgaria stood neutral toward the Soviet Union. It was against Britain and America only that she declared war. This was because Bulgaria was the virtual leader of the pan-Slavic movement in the Balkans. When, however, Turkey, under Anglo-American pressure, broke off diplomatic relations with Germany (on August 2) and Rumania too turned her back on Germany, as already mentioned, Bulgaria found it no longer possible to continue her hostile attitude toward Britain and America. On August 26, she sent an envoy to Cairo to negotiate an armistice with Britain and America, reaffirming her attitude of strict neutrality toward the Soviet Union at the same time. Then, there arose a very extraordinary state of affairs. That is, on September 6, the Soviet Union suddenly declared war against Bulgaria, and early on that morning, her troops invaded Bulgaria from South Rumania by way of Dobruja in their advance on Sofia. The Soviet reason for this unexpected action was that Bulgaria behaved very faithlessly throughout. She condemned Bulgaria that during the time Germany's arms were in the ascendancy, Bulgaria extended every facility to Germany despite her professed neutrality toward the Soviet Union and now that Germany fell upon evil days, she hastened to sue for peace. The Soviet Union may be right in her condemnation of Bulgaria on such grounds, but her true reason for this drastic action was presumably to be sought elsewhere.

Bulgaria Is Occupied

In my opinion, it had some connection with the armistice conference then in progress at Cairo. The Soviet Union did not take part in this conference as she was in a relationship of neutrality with Bulgaria. Had this conference been left to take its course, therefore, it would surely have reached an agreement unfavorable to the Soviet Union and favorable to Britain and America, for Britain and America are eager to frustrate the Soviet designs on the Dardanelles and accordingly are irreconcilably opposed to Bulgaria, the hinterland of the Dardanelles, passing under Soviet influence. While the Cairo conference was making tardy progress, therefore, the Soviet Union proceeded to occupy Bulgaria in order to give weight to her voice by dint of the fait accompli established in that country in the meanwhile. From this point of view, the Soviet Union's declaration of war upon Bulgaria, though ostensibly directed against that country, was, so to speak, a dagger aimed at the Anglo-American heart. Many instances may be cited of the piquancy of Soviet diplomacy, but no instance is more vividly illustrative of its piquancy than her declaration of war against Bulgaria.

In this way, the Soviet Union has succeeded in extending her influence steadily over the Balkans through the subjugation of Rumania and Bulgaria. In Yugoslavia too, she has implanted her influence so firmly by befriending the "Tito" regime that Britain and America are left with no other choice than to abide by the inevitable. She has yet to show her diplomatic hand in her dealings with Hungary, but with Czechoslovakia she has already concluded a treaty of mutual aid. Her rapprochement with Czechoslovakia is a blow to the formation of an East European Union for which Britain has been assiduously contriving as a barrier against the Soviet Union. It may even lay the foundations for the erection of an East European Union of pro-Soviet tendencies. The vigorous expansion of Soviet influence over the Balkans is thus more than doubly guaranteed, and it may fairly be said that Britain and America—the former especially—have lost ground in the Balkans to the extent to which the Soviet Union has gained ground there.

As I have described above, the formation of the second front and the intensification of the Soviet diplomatic offensive were two big events characterizing the European situation of 1944. Each of these events, as I have also explained, eventuated favorably for the Soviet Union and accordingly unfavorably for Britain and America. The Soviet Union is disposed to utilize every opportunity that offers to outmaneuver Britain and America nonetheless because she is allied with them in the war against Germany, and she is scoring one success after another over them in this diplomatic game. For this reason, the year 1944 may well be called "The Soviet Year." It is interesting to see whether the Soviet Union will be as successful in 1945 as in the previous year and whether she will force Britain and America to make continued retreat before her diplomatic advance. It need hardly be said that the future of the Soviet Union and consequently the destiny of Europe itself will be greatly, if not vitally, influenced by the success or failure of Soviet policy. The issue may also prove instrumental in putting a new face on the Pacific policy of the Soviet Union. That is why I assert that the Pacific situation will not be decided by events in the Pacific only but that it may be decided by the course of European events.

(End)

Room for Improvement

Spinster: "You are the most disgusting drunk I've ever seen."

Drunkard: "Lady, you're the homeliest woman I've ever seen. An' another thing, tomorrow I'll be sober, but you. . . . Wow! Wow!"